difference in the result of the election the large amount which is appropriof November 8, 1892, nor be of any parties advantage to either party, but I desire o call your attention to the danger that may confront us in the near future, and recommend that some action be taken with a view to induce congress to provide some safe and fair method of electing president and vice president. It is a matter which should receive your careful conauteration.

Election Law

The present election law is a great The present election law is a great improvement over the one in force previous to its enactment, but I would respectfully recommend that in order to accure greater accuracy and remove opportunity for fraud, a law be passed providing for a separate board for counting the ballots, that the boxes be changed in the middle of the forenoon, at noon, and in the middle of the aftermoon; that as soon as the count of the first box be completed it shall be the duty of the canvassing board to put up in public view a buildin showing how vote stands, and as soon as the several boxes are counted have the result builtened at once. When the polis close there will be but few votes to count, and by 6 o'clock, the result can be known, and as the result of the vote up to 3 o'clock has aiready been made applies there. up to 3 o clock has already been made public, there is little opportunity for mistakes or deception. The board can-vassing during the day, without having been exhausted by a day's work as in-spectors of election, is of itself a guar-anty of fewer mistakes and greater accursey in ascertaining the result, and as it will inspire confidence it will reduce the number of demands for recount, with the expense and hard feeling engendered, in which the defeated candidate and party invariably charge fraud. The expense would be but little, if any, greater with two boards than with one, because the work would all be done in one day, for which under the present law usually two days' time

is paid for.
If the state canvass is made on the third Monday in November, instead of the second Monday in December, it will tend to accuracy as well as an early settlement of the election. Expenses of Candidates.

See 43, act No. 190, laws of 1891, 5th sun., reads as follows: "To contribute money for any other purpose intended to promote an election of any particu-lar person or ticket, except for defraying expenses of printing and the circulation of hand bills and other papers previous to any such election, or for conveying sick or infirm electors to the

Now, one of the surest ways to secure the observance of any law is to make it consistent and reasonable. There can be no valid or reasonable objection to the public discussion of pointical questions which interest the people. To do this halls must be hired and some speakers paid. To do this, party committees are necessary, and it scenes wise to recognize them and specify for what objects money may be contributed by candidates or others, and require them to report for what All this is now done by the committees of all parties under the item of printing and circulating documents. seems better to permit all legitimate objects and then enforce the law against bribery and improper inducements to vote or to refrain from voting with vigor and impartiality.

State World's Fair Managers. position, under the direction and superintendence of a board created by the same act, and known as the board of world's fair managers for the state of Michigan.

2811

This board consists of six members, the governor ex-officio, and a secre-tary, who have proceeded under the provisions of the act to erect a state tui ding on the grounds, and to make appropriations for an exhibit of the products of the farm, factory, forest and mine. They can do certaid things with the amount already appropriated. make our people comfortable while there, and make a fair exhibit. There are, however, certain interests, notably the vast live stock interests of this state, that will not be represented as should be without a small additional appropriation. This interest is a very important one to the state, and should be encouraged. The expense of exhibiting there is very large, and few men can afford to exhibit on their own account. Unlike a manufacturer, who is advertising for the sale of an unlimited stock, breeders are in the nature of things advertising a very imited stock, and yet in the aggregate it is an immense interest in the state. The board will submit an account of their expenditures, and an itemized of the amount yet needed to do justice to our citizens and to keep governor and board of auditors can auour state up with her sister states at this exhibition, when the representatives of the nations of the earth will cessary means therefore. This is the be present to view us and make comparisons. I recommend the appropriaon of such an amount, under proper saleguards, as may be needed to carry mat them objects.

Lostitutions. Michigan now has seventeen state in-Especial Colors of Agricultural college, Normal school and Min-

ing school Charitable-Michigan Asylum for Insone, Kalamazou; Eastern Michigan Asyline for Insane, Pontiac; Northern Michigan Asylum for Insane, Traverse Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminale, Ionia, Michigan School for Deaf, Flint, Michigan School for the Rlind, Lansing: Michigan State Public school, Coldwater; Michigan Soldiers'

Reformatory-State prison, Jackson; State House of Correction and Reformatory, Ionia; State House of Correction and branch of state trison, in Upper penmenia; Reform School for Boys, Lansing; Industrial Home for Adrian. fire- institutions, with their mil-

home of permanent savestments, and the fave of Nain note.



home, Grand Rapids.

When it's all over! Pleasant Fellets act convenity. They help Nature to do her own work. They destroy and respecte, mility but theremakly, the whole system. Superirte it, too. The help

that they give, hate.

They've purely vagetable, perfectly barm-less, the smallest, outest, and bed to take.
For Headache, littices Headache, Constignten, Indigesters, Bilicos Altacks, and all deels are primitely sollowed and permanently egret. One that super-costed Fullet for a smalle lamitive—times for a celliarite. They're the element put you can buy, for they're geometrical to give satisfaction, or

ated by the legislature for their main-tenance, speak highly for the people of this state, who have so generously contributed of their means for educational institutions, which stand second to none in the country. No state or country ever dealt more generously by the unfortunates within her bounda-

and reformatory institutions are abreast of the times. Notwithstanding this almost unpar-alleled provision for the unfortunate, further provision in s me directions is urgently needed now. The present accommodations for insane are insale-quate to meet the demands of this un-fortunate cises, and it will become your duty to provide additional accommodations for their care. The feeble minded and epileptics should al-

so be provided for.

While additional accommodations for the classes just noted are urgently for the classes just noted are urgently needed, we have a surplus of prison room, nor is it probable we shall need it all for some time to come. The question whether the inmates of the upper peninsula prison may not be transferred to the other prisons and this establishment at Marquette transformed into an asylum for the insane is worthy of your o neideration. Besides, the saving in remodeling this building instead of building another is the reduced cost of *keeping prisoners when there are several hundred over that where but one hundred are kept is an important item. Then, if the prison at Marquette is to be continued it will soon be necessary to have shop room and machinery in order to emided at Jackson and Ionia. Are All Needed

These institutions are all needed, and are worthy of the care and support of the people of the state. But they are at the same time a numerous, expensive and increasing family, demand-ing the support of the state. Their numbers increase from year to year, and those established are gr wing in population and their needs are increaspopulation and their needs are increas-ing. While every absolute need should be supplied, yet, in view of their numbers and multitudinous wants, the same care should be exercised in making appropriations for their support that a practical man would exercise in his own business, so that a dollar in value is received for every dollar expended. Things not not absolutely needed may safely be postponed until they are needed. In other words, it is not necessary to finish them all this year, as others will come after us to care for their needs as

they arise.

For many years the government and control of our institutions has been by boards for each institution, who have either served gratuitously or for a moderate per diem compensation when actually employed in the performance of their duties. In the case of the re-gents of the university and the state board of education a constitutional provision prescribes their powers and provision prescribes their powers and duties and fixes their compensation. During the more than fifty years this system has been in operation in the state each year has given additional evidence of the wisdom of our predecessors in establishing it. Two years ago the law was changed, and all the institutions, except the asylums for in-sane, were placed under the charge of two boards. This system has been on trial but two years, and it is claimed by its advocates that it has not had a fair should be state of the various manufac-tures and products of the state of Michigan at the world's Columbian extheir best efforts for the benefit of t inmates of the institutions under their

control. Now, as to the benefits derived from the change. After paying the salaries there has been no saving in the expense of supervision. I have not been able to learn of anything done by the new board for the benefit of the institutions or their inmates that could not or would not have been done by the old boards, and in the nature of things they could not be as familiar with the control and management of the several institutions as the old boards would with the one institution. I think a system of boards whose members serve without compensation except expenses has more to recommend it than any Experience has shown that members become acquainted and interested in the institution under their charge, and they give the matter a painstaking care which cannot be purhased with money, and is second only to their interest in their own family and home affairs.

Insurance and Sentences. In view of the number of institutions and their liability to loss or damage by fire I respectfully recommend that provision be made to meet such an emergency without calling the legislature together, by providing that the thorize the repair or rebuilding of any such institution, and providing the nemore necessary from the fact that the state carries no maurance. In the case of the damage to the Eastern asylum the toard was able to rebuild on ac count of surplus earnings on hand. But for this it would have been necessary to have called the legislature together. Had the loss occurred to any other institution an extra session of the legislature would have been unavoid-

Since the adjournment of the levis lature the supreme court has decided that the indeterminate sentence law is unconstitutional. The same act in-cluded the parole law. Among these most experienced in the management of prisons these two features are c nsidered absolutely essential to successful prison management, the theory aid down being that for the commisson of crime a minimum amount of punishment should be imposed by the court, and this no power should be given to reduce or mitigate. After that a less rigorous imprisonment depending on the behavior of the prisoner. Then if employment can be found be may be released on parole and receive his final discharge in advance of his maximum sentence, as is now done by what is known as good time. But all advances, paroles and discharges, should depend entirely on the pris ner's action, and never on outside influence. The prisoner should learn that ot all depends on his own acts and behavior, and in short give the prisoner same inducement to reform. Then as he is released under restraint and furnished employment, he is much less likely to start snew on a course of crime than if suddenly released with out employment, an object of suspicton, in many cases crime being his only course. It is hoped that some means may be found by amending the constitution or otherwise so that these systems may be again put in operation in the state. The law ought also to be as amended as to require a grading of prisoners in accordance with their of-

We have in our state a few railroads which were pioneers of their kind and were granted special charters and spe-cial privileges. They are today among the most prosper us of our great sys-tem of railroads. They have contribed much to the growth and prosperny of our state, and have reaped a now become an aristocracy or privi-leged class of railroads, both as to rates charged and taxes paid. This condion is unjust to the general law roads and unjust to the people of the state. A state is no more justified in a breach of contract than an individual, but in ome instances the railroads have themselves broken the crontract, and when this has not been done the charters themselves provide a means for their repeal. It only needs to be stated that railroads, like individuals, should be governed by the same laws, and be subject to the same burdens, for the support of the government. I trust this question will receive your early

It is not unreasonable to expect a resitation of cholers to this country during the ensuing year. Several of the main lines of railroad run through this state, and the increased travel from the old country to the Columbian Exposition will menace the danger to the people of this state. The necessary unquestioned authority in the hands of some state authority for effective quarantine, and at the same time not unnecessarily interfere with travel and lesiness. An amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of such an enact-ment should also be made.

Street and Highway Crossings of Rail-The increase in number and speed of trains and the increase to the amount of travel on our streets and highways make the need of some more adequate protection at these crossings more im-portant. The commissioner of railads is authorized to order gates and flagmen at such crossings as he may deem necessary. This is a difficult and delicate task, and by far the most responsible duty which the commissioner of railroads is called upon to perform. All grade crossing are dangerous. The expenses involved prevents ordering gates at all crossings, and it is a very delicate question to determine just where a crossing has become dangerous

mough to require protection, and in any event the system is an expensive one to railroad companies and by no means provides for anything like absolute safety. The commissioner is also authorized to order bridges, but there is no means to provide for the damage done to adjoining property when the approaches extend beyond the right of way of the railroad com-In some of our larger cities there is

now an urgent demand for some means to avoid the danger, annoyand and delay incident to these grade crossings. It would seem that the time has come when some provision should be made by law for the separation of the grade of streets or highways and railroads which should have in view the gradual but final abolition of grade crossings of streets or highways and railroads. Such a law would be in the interest of true economy in maintenance and operation on the part of railroads, and a saving of time, annoyance and life and limb on the part of

the people.
You are intrusted with the vast responsibility of legislating for two and a quarter million of people. It is for you to determine what laws shall be passed for their government and control, how much and for what purpose money shall be appropriated, and who shall be the representative of this great common-wealth in the highest legislative body in the world for the next six years. All these duties are important to yourselves and to those you represent. As the representatives of as intelligent, energetic and business-like a people as there are in the world, I believe your work will be done in such a manner as such a people do their private business, promptly, intelligently, thoroughly, and with that wise economy which prudent business men exercise in their JOHN T. RICH. own affairs.

WINANS' LAST MESSAGE.

Synopsis of His Final Communication to the Legislature.

Governor Winans' last message was then read. He says the financial condition of the state is excellent. The treasurer has reported a large amount of money on hand, and as there is no bonded debt, there should be no ex-cessive taxation. The constitution provides that specific taxes should either pay interest on the bonded debt or apply to the primary school fund. This amounts to \$1,000,000 annually.

All of the state institutions are in a prosperous condition, to each of which ne refers at length. Governor Winans particularly recommends that the state add to her list of charities a home for the feeble-minded. In speaking of the Jackson prison he says:

"The most important of our penal nstitutions is the state prison at Jackson. The position of warden is a very responsible one, because of the character of the inmates and the magnitude of the interests under his supervision. The state is fortunate in the present incumbent, whose administration has been a marked succees. In the past two years, for the first time in its history, the prison has paid its running expenses, and in addition has carned a handsome revenue for the state.

Our penal and reformatory institutions were placed by the last legislature under the control of a single non-partisan board, and the wisdom of the action has been fully vindicated by the results. The successful management of these large interests requires business men and business methods, and the policy of those who would use our state metitutions as a means to reward party real, or who view them as exsting for the benefit of the towns in which they are located, should no longer be tolerated. The six institutions controlled by the state board of | of Wayne. aspectors are similar in character, though varying in the age, sex and degree of criminality of the inmates. The success which attends them is largely due to the business ability and experience of the board, who can surver the whole field of operations, and compare, suggest and direct for the best interests of each manitation.

Especial attention is called to the report of the state board of geological survey, the first report made in tweive years. It contains much of public mterest.

of much property and some lives are the constitution will have to be changed George directly traceable to its use. As a directly traceable to its use or heating purposes, it is hoped that no time will be lost in proveding such a test as shall make it improve the road system. He points out the people vote on an amendment to creatly close room keeper, Joseph Conting such a test as shall make it improve the road system. He points on the necessity for some form of relief for use, and at the same time give lief for the supreme court. So many it greater illuminating power.

Taxatlen of Bailroad Companies.

We have in our fields of the validade.

We have in our fields of the validade. a delay.

All the state institutions are in a

prosperous condition, particularly the Jackson prison, which has made money. He recommends that the state complete per system of charities by naving a home for the feeble minded.

The Agricultural college at Lansing is now a school of greater value and importance than is generally known even to our own people. In its early days, struggling under many disadvantages, the impression got abroad, especially among farmers, that the school was of little value to the class particularly interested in agriculture. At present no reason for such an impression - xists. The college has steadly progressed and expanded until it tutions and is one of the most practical and useful of our public schools. I

able consideration. The length of the recent sessions of the legislature affords just cause for complaint, and public opinion demands a reform in this respect. The legis-latures of 1887, 1889 and 1891, were each in session about ax months. Such lengthy sessions are not necessary, and it is in the power of any legislature to shorten them with-out diminishing the amount of work accomplished. There are two principal causes of the evil. One is the existing method of dealing with municipal charters, which consumes a large portion of every session in the consideration of separate bills. If our cities and villages were classified according to population, and a general charter enacted for each class, which all desiring to incorporate must accept, a great saving in time and labor would be accomplished.

The other principal cause of lengthy sessions is the practice by the members

of accepting free passes.

At the late special session of the legislature I was authorized to appoint a commission who should report a plan of legislation looking to the improve-ment of our highways. I submit herewith the report of the commission. In heir opinion no valid legislation can be enacted, under our present c nstitu-tion, which will meet the requirements of modern road-making, and you will be asked to submit to the people at the next election an amendment to the con-

stitution, which, if adopted, will enable the legislature to put in operation a general system of road improvement. The importance of this subject is attracting attention in every part of our country. Conventions are held, socie-ties organized and public sentiment aroused to the necessity familiar with the subject, but, as yet, no legislature has contained enough diligent and un-selfish members to apply the obvious selfish members to apply the obvious remedies. The legislature which shall enact general laws for the incorpora-tion of cities and villages, and shall do away with the evils of the free passaysem, will earn the everlasting gratitude

of the people.

Both messages were received with great interest by a large audience, and both were loudly applauded. Gov-ernor Winans' message occupied about thirty five minutes in the reading and the senate, and later adopted by both bodies. At the close of the session speaker Tateum announced the forthcoming. following appointments: Janitress, Mrs. L. J. Boies, Ingham; keeper of document room, William H. Spencer, Wayne; assistant document room, Frank A. Chamberlain, Gogebic: assistant janitor, Hamilton of Eaton; Levi Tram of Montcalm; Buckley, Wayne; Torrence, Ingham; Cole, Osceola; Murray, Genessee; clerk; H. A. Hopkins, Ottawa; fifteen floor messengers were also appointed.

SHOWER OF BILLS. The House Makes a Good First Day's Record.

The house convened ten minutes late elected postmistress and Mrs. Mosher assistant, on recommendation of the joint committee of the house and senate. At White of Kent gave notice of several bills. They are entitled: A bill to pronibit the granting of free passes to legislators, state and judicial officers.

A bill to prescribe the manner of up-holding courts of justice in the city of Grand Rapids.

A bill to amend the law for the com pensation of officers in the county of Kent.

A bill for the inspection of steam craft on inland lakes, rivers and mill dan's of the state. Buell of Branch gave notice of a bill

to amend the election law. Piace of Ionia to amend the law relative to the relief of indigent soidiers, satiors and marines, and their wives and widows, outside of the So diers' home. Sumner of Kalamazoo to amend the law relative to personal estates held in trust. A resolution to exclude from the floor of the house all but members, employer and press representatives during the caucus to be held by either of the political parties, was adopted by a vote of 58 to 28. Representative hall was granted to the Michigan Equal Suffrage association for January 11. Ex-Clerk Lyman Brant was voted \$25 and the thanks of the house for his work of organization yesterday.

Hammond, of Ingham, Moody, of

Gratiot, and Tripp, of Oakland, were appainted on a committee on the conand Eusch. A committee was also appointed to secure witnesses and papers. The speaker appointed Captain Colline, of Newaygo, chief janitor, and Julius Cosar, of Grand Runds, assistant jander. Widman Temlinson, of Wayne, was appointed keeper of the clock room. The sergeant-at arms appointed as his assistants Henry Spaulding, of Van Buren, and John Stebert,

SENATE PROCEEDINGS. A Limit for Bills Introduced an "April

Fool" Resolution. In the sensie this afternoon Sensior Hopkins of Mt. Pieasant attempted to introduce a concurrent resolution to sensior should introduce to ax and the number that each 'representative shall introduce to four. Another senatur arose at this juncture with a resolution to limit the number of resolutions of-

Browe; janitor, James

Senator Brundage of Muskegon gave notice of a bill to prohibit the issuing of free transportation to members of the legislature. Senator Clapp gave notice of a bill to do away with free passes. Senator Turnbull introduced an "April fool" concurrent resolution fixing the final adjournment by April 1. He insisted that he was in earnest about it and was not looking for poli-1. He masted that he was in earnest about it and was not looking for political advertising. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 19 to 13. Senator Joe Weiss introduced a bill to repeal the Miner election law. It was referred to the judiciary committee.

convicting a man upon circumstantial evidence, than that of George Bossenevidence, than that of George Bossen-berger, who was found guilty about aix weeks ago by a jury of twelve men in the recorder's court of murder in the first degree for the killing of Will-iam Knack. Affidavits in support of a motion for a new trial were filed with Clerk Lesher to-day by George F. Robison, attorney for the detendant, from which it appears that Bossenberger is impocent and that that Bossenberger is innocent and that Otto Schulthers, a young man 21 years of age, is guilty. The fact that Bos-senberger was unjustly convicted of so serious a crime is not more remarkable than the means by which his innocence is to be established. If young schulthere has not made a hero of he has at least set an example which cannot help being admired and which is food for moralists to digest for some time to come.

The affidavit begins: "My uncle

George Bossenberger, did not inflict the wound upon William Knack, nor did he know wno did. I did it myself. I cut his arm, from which cut he bled to death. It was done with my kmfe which I took from my pocket. Schul-thers describes how the family were sitting on the steps singing to a guitar accompaniment. Knack came out and raised a row. Finally he chased William Raelbz down the street. The balance of the singers followed pursuer and pursued. Knack stopped and attempted to catch a young man, Reske, but seized Schulthers and began beating him over the head with a rock. Schultners drew his knife and slashed Knack on the arm, dropping the knife. Later the boy sent his sunt back to find Schulthers' story is fully substantiated by the affidavit of his aunt, Mrs.

berger.

Went the Road. MARINE CITY, Jan. 5 .- The people of night they held an enthusiastic public ernor Winans' message occupied about thirty five minutes in the reading and Governor Rich's about twenty-five. After the messages were read the joint seasion adopted a resolution of sympathy to James G. Blaine, some of the democratic members not voting. A concurrent resolution to adjourn until next week Tuesday was submitted to next week Tuesday was submitted to City committee will report again next the senate, and later adopted by both Monday, and it is thought by that time the whole \$8,000 still required will be

Suspicious Death.

Big Rarios, Jan. 5.—Many ugly rumors were affoat relative to the death of Mrs. Eugene Welcher, which took place Sunday. In fact, the reports were so damaging that the offi-cials concluded to make an investiga-

It appears that Mrs. Welcher and her husband separated some time ago, the latter keeping the children. A man named Harry Free is said to have paid considerable attention to her of late, and their intimacy occasioned suspicion. It is said that a few days The house convened ten minutes late ago, upon being taken sick, the woup for their tardiness by dispensing Free had given her medicine for a with the prayer. Mrs. Hazlett was criminal purpose and that she knew it would kill her.

He Came Hard,

BAY CITY, Jan. 5 .- Edward, alias night in a Water street saloon. Hill, public." who stands 6 feet 4 inches high, made a desperate resistance, and it took two officers fully ten minutes to get the prisoner under control. Hill is wanted in the city on another charge, should the investigation into the shooting affair prove that it was only an acci-dent. Last summer Hill was arrested up. He broke out by pulling a bar out of his cell window, and has since that time kept very shy of this place.

By the Razor Route.

ALLEGAN, Jan. 5 .- Louis Clipson, man about 30 years of age living in Saugatuck, committed suicide Sunday evening by cutting his throat with a razor. About 7:30 he went out of the bouse into the back yard. Not returning, the family instituted a search, and found him in an outhouse dead, his throat cut and the razor yet in his hand. Mr. Clipson was injured by the discharge of a dynamite cartridge while at work in a mine in illinois. and one flarrison elector. Fuller will the discharge tore off one hand and not cast his vote for Weaver, although injured his head, so that he has been elected, because he has no certificate, subject to fits ever since. Despondency over his crippled condition is supposed to be the cause.

Jackson's Society Scandal. JACKSON, Jan. 5 .- Mrs. Charles E. Townsend has thrown Jackson into a series of spasms. For some time bast sno has been receiving the attentions of Calvin S. Case, a dentist who eneys the reputation of being a second Don Juan. Mrs. Townsend is a pretty country girl mordinately vain, Recently both the dentist and his mamorits left Jackson presumably for Chrongo. Case's wife will sue for a divorce and Townsend is looking for his foolish wife.

Wedding is Off.

KALAMAZOO, Jan. S .- Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, Harry Dishon and Carrie Balch of Battle Creek arrived here Monday. Mr. Deshon and Miss Clark were to marry. Somehow or other the men were lared to a weked resort. The women found them out. Clark may have to defend an action for divorce and Deshon has a useless marriage

STOCKBRIDGE!

[Continued from First Page.] reached and several Luce "certainties" were about to flop, did Smith break loose in a rousing speech that re-kindled the flame of enthus asm in his

patron's camp. He has made a gallant open fight and gained a reputation second only to that which surrounds the name of Demosthenes.

It was mainly through his efforts that a general conference of the head pushers for all sometonal candidates was held this afternoon. At the close of this meeting an agreement was of this meeting an agreement was circulated which put a stop to the idle talk concerning Senator Stockbridge's alleged disinclination to expose his supporters by a viva voce vote in caucus. The agreement reads as fol-

The undersigned, of and represent Wonderful Escape of George Bossenberger From Imprisoument for Life,

DETROIT, Jan. 5.—There never has been a case in the city of Detroit that exemplified more clearly the danger of convicting a man thron convicting the committees having in charge ing the preliminary canvass now being made for United States sensior, unitedly join in the recommendation to the republican members of the legislature that an open viva voce vote because the convergence of the committees having in charge ing the committees having in charge in the committee of the committees having in the committees have a convergence of the committees having in the committees have a convergence of the committees ha caucus to be field January 5, 1895, Maisten C. Berch, Janes H. Stone,

JOHN W. BLODGETT, WM. ALDEN SMITH, THOMAS B. DUNSTAN.

J. W. PORTER. After its appearance all bands seemed to feel easier and very little lobbying was done in the afternoon. Little Jake Seligman and a contortionist in red tights entertained a large audience in the office at the Downey this afternoon. The former worked the slot and pushed the button and the latter gave a "human anake" exhibition. "A man has to go through more motions than that to be elected senator," remarked W. A. Smith, as he viewed the per-formance from the slairway.

MORE POWER FOR SATOLLI. The Pope Signifies Another Delicate Mission to be Performed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The interesting fact is ascertained from unques tionable sources of information that the European mail delivered at the Catnolic university today brought 10 Mgr. Satolli, the papal abelgate, instructions broadening, or widening, his powers, and imposing upon him new duties and responsibilities which must necessarily occupy his attention to the exclusion of all but the most urgent business for some time to come. In view of these facts, a reporter who had been sent out to the university to call attention to the cable dispatch from Rome, quoting statements of a Neapolitan newspaper as to Mgr. Satolli's all eged recall, scarcely deemed it necessary to present his inquiry, but did so, and was informed that there was not a par-ticle of truth in the Naples newspaper

etatements.
One other fact of interest was learned which was the circulation among priests in New York, Brooklyn and New Jerthis place are determined to get the proposed shore line railroad if persistence can accomplish that result. Last antagonize the legate's mission, had been brought to Mgr. Satolli's atten-tion and that he had said, while he recognized the sincerity and devotion meeting, and the committee on right tion and that he had said, while he of way reported that fourteen out of the sixteen miles for which Marine that inspired this movement, he thought

WILL BE PRESIDENT.

Governor Merriam Will Guide the Destinies of the Northern Pacific, Sr. Paul. Jan. 5 .- The president of

one of the St. Paul banks, who has daily business with Governor Merriam stated positively this afternoon that Mr. Merriam is to become president of the Northern Pacific Railway company in spite of the denials that have been made the past week. The same authority states that there are two other changes to be made in the official staff of the Northtwo position of secretary of the interior, and will accept. With Mr. Villard in the cabinet and Mr. Merr am president of the con pany, Thomas F. Oakes will

become chairman of the directorate.

G vernor Merriam was seen this evening. He said: "I am a director of the Northern Pacific company, and much as I would like to discuss the "Bull" Hill, the man who shot Mrs. matter, I think you will see that I can-carmie last week, was arrested last not talk of the road's affairs to the erly lived in Vinton. After their mar-

THIS IS RICH.

Dense Stupidity Loses Weaver Electoral Votes in North Dakota. BISMARCE, N. D., Jan. 5 .- Such com-

plications have arisen that probably only two of three electoral votes of on a warrant charging him with lar-ceny, and was lodged in the city lock-up. He broke out by pulling a par out cember 31 and declared Roundezvet and Williams, fusionists, and Wamberg, republican, elected. The last named by three majority. Two weeks later Judge Ross of the supreme court rendered a decision ordering fifty-eight Weaver and three Harrison votes thrown out by the Emmons county board, to be counted as cast. Of course this elected fully the third Weaver elector. The state canvassing board, however, had met, and nobody took the trouble to make the regular contest under the law, so at the end of the ten days allowed for contests Governor Burke issued certificates to two Weaver and Wamberg will not cast his vote at all because he feels he has no moral right to do so he spate of the fact that he holds a certificate of election.

DR SENNER DENISS IT. Says That He Will Not Be Minister to Germany.

New York, Jan. 5 .- The rumon prioted in the Berlin Tageblatt and carded nore last night, that Joseph H. Senner of the New York Stante Zeitung had been se ected by President-elect Cleveland to succeed William Walter Pheins as minister to Germany, is prononneed by Dr. Senner today as " intely without any foundation what-ever." Dr. Senner is the foreign edi-tor of the Steats Zeitung and has been connected with that paper for ten During the last campaign he spoke for Cleveland in Wisconsin, Illinos and Indiana.

RABD ON PRANCIS

A Motion to Endorse Him for Cleveland's Cabinet Causes Unrost.

together there, would probably have been no clash, but Representative Fogel of Schuvikell county offered a resolution which raised a perfect storm. It was an enduraement of retiring Gov. D. R. Francis for a position in Mr. Cieveland's catinet. A motion to adjourn during the confusion was made and apparently carried, though the chair did not so announce. During the uproar he threw down his gavel and left the room. The Francis men are very sore. ogether there, would probably he

FREIGHT RATE WAR.

Chicago.

Curcaso, Jan. 5 .- The second stare of the rate reductions of the Southern Pacific has developed into a trans-continental rate war. The Atchison to-day carried the reduced rates to Chiday carried the reduced rates to Chicago, bearing out its policy that no lower rates should be made from California to the Atlantic than from California to Chicago. It served notice on the trans-continental lines at the New York dissolution meeting that it would protect Chicago as against the seaboard rate. The Southern Pacific at that time was threatening to make the reductions, but was deterred by the Atchison's stand. The reductions of the Southern Pacific were on canned goods, wine, borax, beans and brandy. On the first four commodities it made rates of 50 cents from California to Atlantic seaboard points and 75 cents to Chicago. On brandy the reductions were 65 cents to points and 75 cents to Chicago. On brandy the reductions were 65 cents to the seaboard and 85 cents to Chicago. The Atchison has taken the seaboard rates of the Southern Pacific and applied them to Chicago from every point on the Atchison system is California. From points on the Southern Pacific the 75 cent rate must of necessity be quoted. The reduced rates of the Atchison to Chicago were quoted at such a late hour tonight that competing lines could take no action. The 75 cent rates of the Southern Pacific are quoted over the Burlington and Rock Island and on beans over the Union Pacific and Northwestern. It is doubtful if any of them will care to join with the Southern Pacific in meeting the 50 cent rate of the Atchison. ng the 50 cent rate of the Atchison.

IT WAS NO PARE.

The Account of the Battle in North Carolina Too True.

Marion, N. C., Jan. 5 .- Snow bas covered the battle field at Bakersville and the mountain roads are impassable. It is impossible to obtain further details of the riot in the mountain hamlet, but the details published vesterday are substantially correct. The accounts of the fight came from a half dozen related towns, and all half dozen prolated towns, and all agreed in the essential particulars. Denials of the story as sent from Cranberry Forge and other points are utterly unreliable. All of these points are snowed in and it is impossible to obtain a word from them. It cannot be denied that the riot occurred and that there was a heavy loss of life, but the number killed is in doubt. All the news brought to the differet telegraph offices came by the mail carriers who traverse the mountain reads once who traverse the mountain reads once or twice a week, and every one of them brought about the same reports. The storm, which has been the heaviest in many years, has probably put an end to all hostilities and, as was indicated in yesterday's dispatches, the mountaineers are content to let the matter rest without troops, judge or jury.

DENVER'S MIDNIGHT FIRE, A Four Story Block Goes Up in Smoke

Ashes Remaining. DENVER, Colo., Jan. 6 .- About midnight the fine four-story business block of Halleck & Howard at the corner of Seventeenth and Market street was discovered to be in flames and was compietely gotted before the fire could be got under control. The total loss will exceed \$200,000 of which \$100,000 was on buildings and the balance on contents. The heavisst losers are the Halleck Paint and Glass company, \$50,-000; Denver Stamping company, prin-000: the National Cracker company lose about \$6,000 and the R. W. Stewart made in the official staff of the North-ern Pacific. Mr. Villard, chairman of the directorate, has been tendered the dry from the rear of the building. Insurance not known.

And Her Husband in fail

WATERLOO, In., Jan. 5 .- T. H. Smith, in jail at Vinton for killing William Perry near Mount Auburn on account of the latter's intimacy with Mrs. Smith, has little to say in regard to the deed. He is young and has been marringe they lived together pleasantly until about six months ago, when she suddenly seemed to become infatuated with Perry. The latter was a married man, but he sent his wife and family away and applied for a divorce. Soon afterward Mrs. Smith left her husband. Yesterday she was sitting in the sleigh at the time Smith shot Perry, and as he fell dead in the snow she sprang to his side and, calling to him in the most endearing terms, tried to get him to answer her. Receiving no response she threw herself upon his dead body and putting her arms around his neck kissed him repeatedly for an hour or

May Explain Cettle Thefts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 5 .- Two arrests made here today are expected to clear up the mystery of huge cattle thefts in the Creek nation. W. M. Heath and his soo, G. W. Heath, were arrested on a warrant charging them with stealing thirty-one head of cattle from the range near Checotab and shipping them here. Last might Deputy United States Marshal Grant Johnson of Enfaula, I. T., arrived with a United States warrant sworn out by T. W. Tork, a well-known ranchman, and says that eight other arrests are to felow. Turk says that the Heathe have been at the head of the gang which had engaged in running cattle of the ranges.

Are So Very Innocent.

New York, Jan. 5 .- The following statement was sessed today from the Trunk Lane association: "Certain statements which have recently appeared in the press that the trunk lines have formed a pool for west bound traffic from New York are incorrect and misleading.

Agreements of a similar tetor to that made have been made between the trunk lines at various times since the passage of the miter siste comm inwin 1887; the trunk lines have killed those agreements with the inter-state commerce commission and do not conader them is confict with the isw."

At a Stendatill,

HELENA, Mont., Jap. 4 .- All the candidnies for the senatorial nomination are busily at work, but nothing has de-JETTERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 5.—The democratic sensitive democratic sensiti